## **Environmental and Sustainability Federal Laws, Executive Orders, and Industrial Standards**

The purpose of this document is to present a list of Federal Laws, Executive Orders, and Industrial Standards that may impact GSA operations or its tenants. This document does not intend to reproduce the extent of the law but instead attempt to summarize the law within a short statement. The information contained in these tables comes from many sources including but not limited to the actual laws, publications from various government agencies, various legal journals, en.wikipedia.org, and en.wikisource.org to name a few.

Legal citations from the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) are maintained by the Government Printing Office (GPO). The United States Codes (USC) is maintained by the Cornell University Law Library.

This review will begin with two documents that act as Guiding Principles and represent several laws and Executive Orders to achieve Sustainability and Environmental Compliance:

- Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings Memorandum of Understanding, January 2006; signed by 17 federal agencies.
- Interagency Sustainability Working Group (ISWG), as a subcommittee of the Steering Committee established by EO 13423, "High Performance and Sustainable Buildings Guidance", Final (12/1/08)

The 2013 Review:

SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENTAL FEDERAL LEGAL REQUIREMENTS		
Environmental Law	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978 and amended 1994	Protect and preserve inherent rights of freedom to believe, express, and exercise traditional religions for American Indians.	Evaluation and assessment of a property for purchase, these rights under this act include, but are not limited to, access of sacred sites and
(Public Law 95-341 and 103-344; codified at 42 U.S.C. § 1996)		to accommodate access to and use of religious sites to the extent that the use is practicable and is not inconsistent with an agency's essential functions.
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009; the Stimulus or The Recovery Act (Public Law 111-5)	ARRA was to stimulate the economy, and save and create jobs. ARRA was to invest in infrastructure, education, health, and renewable energy.	When ARRA was active GSA replaced outdated infrastructures, improved, invested, and researched energy and water efficiency of buildings through various projects.
Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 U.S.C. § 431-433)	Authorized the President to declare historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are	Restricts the use of particular public land owned by the federal government

SUSTAINABILI	TY & ENVIRONMENTAL FEDERAL L	EGAL REQUIREMENTS
Environmental Law	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
	situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be natural monuments.	
Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974; [Archaeological Recovery Act of 1960] (Public Law 93-291; 16 U.S.C. § 469-469c)	Requires federal agencies to contact the Department of the Interior when they find that a federal construction project may have caused irreparable loss or destruction of significant scientific, prehistoric, historical or archaeological sites and data.	Evaluation and assessment of a property for purchase needs to assess scientific, prehistoric, historical or archaeological significance of property.
Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979, amended in 1988  (Public Law 96-95 as amended, 93 Stat. 721, codified at 16 U.S.C. §§ 470aa-470mm)	Requires the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Defense to develop plans and schedules for surveying the lands under their control to determine the nature and extent of archaeological resources. It protects all archaeological resources on federal land from disturbance.	It governs the excavation of archaeological sites.
Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) of 1968, and as amended  (Public Law 90-480; codified	Requires public buildings to be accessible to persons with disabilities.	Consider physical accessibility issues in the design and construction, and the environmental impact of accessibility solutions. See Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards
at 42 U.S.C. § 4151) Asbestos Hazard	Establishes regulations that require	(UFAS). Child care facilities and adjoining
Emergency Response Act (AHERA) of 1986	inspections for asbestos containing materials in schools and the implementation of appropriate response	areas must be inspected for asbestos containing materials. If ACM is found, implement the appropriate response
(Public Law 113-21; 15 U.S.C. Chapter 53,	actions.  Note: Asbestos standards are addressed	action.
Subchapter II)	standards apply in meeting remediation r sitting and operational requirements for s hazardous air pollutant under the Clean A for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS)	requirements and RCRA applies to solid waste disposal. Asbestos is a Air Act - National Emission Standards
Chemical Safety Information, Site Security and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act of 1999  (Public Law 106-40; 42	Establishes amended provisions for reporting and disseminating information under Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act.	Reporting flammable fuels used as fuel.
Ü.S.C. § 7401 et seq.)		
Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1963 and amendments of 1970's and 1990's (Public Law 88-206; U.S.C. Title 42, Chapter 85)	Title I - Programs and Activities: Part A - Air Quality and Emissions Limitations, Part B - Ozone Protection, Part C - Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality, Part D - Plan Requirements for Nonattainment Areas,	Review SIP, measure current air quality, project potential changes, and seek alternatives that meet standards in NEPA analyses. (40 CFR 50). Ensure all buildings comply with SIPs.
	Title II - Emission Standards for Moving Sources. Requires agencies to comply	

SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENTAL FEDERAL LEGAL REQUIREMENTS		
Environmental Law	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972 (original title: Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1948)  (Public Law 92-500; 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251-1387)	with State air quality standards set in State Implementation Plans (SIPs).  Regulates discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulates quality standards for surface waters. Gives EPA the authority to implement pollution control programs. Sets water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters. It is unlawful to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained; EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program	Identify and prevent potentially sources of pollutants from entering into surface waters. Obtain Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) permit for the Denver Federal Center from EPA. On construction projects that may impact surface waters, consult with the US Army Corps of Engineers.
Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) of 1992 (Public Law 102-426; 42 U.S.C. Chapter 103)	controls discharges.  To amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to require the Federal Government, before termination of Federal activities on any real property owned by the Government, to identify real property where no hazardous substance was stored, released, or disposed of.	Requires identification of uncontaminated property. Phase I and sometimes Phase II remediation studies may be required.
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, or Superfund) of 1980  (Public Law 96-510; 42 U.S.C. § 1906; Public Law 107-377; 42 U.S.C. § 9601- 9675)	Authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to identify parties responsible for contamination of sites and compel the parties to clean up the sites. Where responsible parties cannot be found, the Agency is authorized to clean up sites itself, using a special trust fund.	Requires reporting of releases and clean-up of hazardous substances. Work requires an initial assessment through a Phase I Environmental Investigation (EI), if hazardous substances are discovered, then a Phase II remediation study is required. (40 CFR 373; 41 CFR 101-47).
Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA), also known as Title III of SARA of 1986 (Public Law 99-499; 42	Establishes regulations for emergency planning and community-right-to-know reporting on hazardous and toxic chemicals.	Report all hazardous and toxic chemicals/materials to LEPC and SERC. Notify local authorities immediately when there is a release. Maintain MSDSs for all chemicals used/stored on site.
U.S.C. Chapter 116)	Note: Required each state to appoint a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). The SERC's were required to divide their states into Emergency Planning Districts and to name a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) for each district. Broad representation by fire fighters, heal officials, government and media representatives, community groups, industrial facilities, and emergency managers ensures that all necessary elements of the planning process are represented.	
Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973	Requires all federal agencies to carry out programs to protect and conserve	Agencies actions must not jeopardize the continued existence of

SUSTAINABILI	TY & ENVIRONMENTAL FEDERAL L	EGAL REQUIREMENTS
Environmental Law	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
(Public Law 93-205; 16 U.S.C. §1531)	federally listed endangered and threatened plants and wildlife in consultation with assistance from the Departments of the Interior and Commerce.	endangered or threatened plants and wildlife, nor result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat.
Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007 (Public Law 110-140; 42 U.S.C. 17381)	The stated purpose of the act is "to move the United States toward greater energy independence and security, to increase the production of clean renewable fuels, to protect consumers, to increase the efficiency of products, buildings, and vehicles, to promote research on and deploy greenhouse gas capture and storage options, and to improve the energy performance of the Federal Government, and for other purposes [Rahall, Nick, H.R. 6].	Requirements: Energy Reduction Goals for Federal Buildings, Facility Management/Benchmarking, Performance and Standards for New Building and Major Renovations, High-Performance Buildings, Energy Savings Performance Contracts, Metering, Energy-Efficient Product Procurement, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Reporting, Reducing Petroleum/Increasing, and Alternative Fuel Use; Sec 438 discussed separately.
EISA Section 438	Storm Water runoff requirements for Federal Development Projects for facility-related projects with footprint exceeding 5,000 square feet.	For GSA to achieve compliance with EISA Section 438, any development or redevelopment on a Federal facility, that exceeds 5,000 square feet, and permanently converts the disturbed area to a non-permeable surface (i.e, buildings, concrete, asphalt, etc.), must use all known, available and reasonable methods of stormwater retention and/or reuse to prevent the off-site discharge of stormwater runoff, consistent with the predevelopment hydrology of the property.
Energy Policy Act (EPAct) of 1992 (Public Law 102-486)	Pertains to Requires states to establish minimum commercial building energy codes. Requires states to consider new regulatory standards that would require utilities to undertake integrated resource planning. Establishes efficiency standards for: Commercial heating and air-conditioning equipment. Establishes a program for providing federal support on a competitive basis for renewable energy technologies. Removes obstacles to wholesale power competition. Alternative Fuels and Electric Vehicles.	Achieve energy and water reduction targets. Increase the use of renewable energy sources.
Energy Policy Act (EPAct) of 2005	Pertains to Energy Consumption, Energy management goals, Energy use measurement and accounting,	Achieve energy and water reduction targets. Increase the use of renewable energy sources.

SUSTAINABILI	TY & ENVIRONMENTAL FEDERAL L	EGAL REQUIREMENTS
Environmental Law	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
(Public Law 109-058)	Procurement of Energy Efficient Products, Energy efficient products in Federal catalogs, ESPCs, Federal Building Performance Standards, Enhancing efficiency in management of Federal lands, Federal purchase requirement (renewables), Use of photovoltaic energy in public buildings, Installation of a photoelectric system, Energy Efficient Commercial Buildings Deduction, Study of Energy Efficiency Standards, and Renewable Energy on Federal Land.	
Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-224; 42 U.S.C. 4371-4374)	Declares a national policy for enhancement of environmental quality, assigns primary responsibility to State and local governments, and mandates that agencies' conducting or supporting public works activities implement existing environmental protection and enhancement policies.	Consult with state and local governments, usually through NEPA process.
Farmland Protection and Policy Act (FPPA) of 1981  (Public Law 97-98, 7 U.S.C. § 4201 et seq.)	In order to minimize the loss of prime and unique farmlands as a result of Federal actions by converting these lands to nonagricultural uses. It assures that federal programs are compatible with state and local governments, and private programs and policies to protect farmland.	When selecting property for construction projects, such as office buildings, reconsidering choosing farmlands.
Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR); Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act of 1974, amended as needed  (Public Law 93-400; codified in U.S.C. Title 48)	Sets of regulations issued by agencies of the federal government of the United States to govern what is called the "acquisition process"; this is the process through which the government purchases ("acquires") goods and services.  Subchapter A: General Part 4 - Administrative Matters 4.3 Paper Documents [print double sided]	Contractual and documentation requirements to meet environmental compliance and sustainability objectives outlined in legal regulations and Executive Orders.
	Subchapter B: Competition and Acquisition F Part 7 - Acquisition Planning 7.1 Acquisition Plans:  • FAR Part 7.103(n) requires Agency specify needs and develop plans, dra other product descriptions promoting products and services (e.g., promotir recovered material content)  • FAR Part 7.105(b)(16) also requires	Planning theads to ensure that Agency planners awings, work statements, specifications, or the use of environmentally preferable ag energy conservation and the use of written acquisition plans to: discuss all conservation objectives associated with

SUSTAINABILI	TY & ENVIRONMENTAL FEDERAL L	EGAL REQUIREMENTS
Environmental Law	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
	the acquisition	
	Part 11 - Describing Agency Needs [Executive Agencies must consider use of recovered materials, environmentally preferable purchasing criteria developed by the EPA, and environmental objectives (see 23.703(b)))]  • 11.3 Acceptable Material [addresses the use of recovered materials and used, reconditioned, or remanufactured parts.]	
	Subchapter D: Socioeconomic Programs: Part 23 - Environment, Energy and Water E Technologies, Occupational Safety, and Dru  23.1 Sustainable Acquisition Policy  23.2 Energy and Water Efficiency an  23.3 Hazardous Material Identificatio  23.4 Use of Recovered Materials and  23.6 Notice of Radioactive Material  23.7 Contracting for Environmentally  23.8 Ozone-Depleting Substances  23.9 Contractor Compliance with Environments	ug-Free Workplace d Renewable Energy n and Material Safety Data d Biobased Products  Preferable Products and Services
	<ul> <li>Subchapter H:Clauses and Forms         Part 52 - Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses         <ul> <li>FAR 52.204-4 requires documents to be printed or copied double-sided on recycled paper</li> </ul> </li> <li>FAR 52.223-4 Recovered Material Certification provides for offerors to certify that the products offered meet the minimum content level required in the solicitation.</li> <li>FAR 52.223-9 requires estimate of percentage of recovered material content for EPA-designated products for contracts exceeding simplified acquisition threshold and specify use of EPA designated item</li> <li>FAR 52.223-10 Waste Reduction Plans requires contractors to establish a program to promote cost-effective waste reduction in all operations and facilities covered by contract and applies to Government-owned or leased facilities.</li> </ul>	
Federal Buildings Personnel	The government needs to maximizing	Improve building operational
Training Act (FBPTA) of 2010	cost savings from building performance. This is achieved through proper training and continuing education in Building	efficiency.
(Public Law 111-308)	Operations and Maintenance, Energy Management, Sustainability, Water Efficiency, Safety (including electrical safety), and Building Performance Measures in the implementation of industry best practices and lifecycle operations and management.	
Federal Facility Compliance Act (FFCA) of 1992	Requires Federal facilities to comply with State and local environmental laws as well as Federal environmental laws.	Facilities must comply with all applicable Federal, State and local environmental laws and regulations.
Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) of	FFDCA provides for the establishment of limitations on pesticide residue levels	EPA established limitations to prevent incidents of pesticide poisoning in

SUSTAINABILI	TY & ENVIRONMENTAL FEDERAL L	EGAL REQUIREMENTS
Environmental Law	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
1938, amended in1993	in food or feed crops.	residential as well as agricultural setting.
(Public Law 75-717; 21 USC Chapter 9)		country.
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) of 1947, amended in 1972, 1988, and 1996	Requires EPA and States to establish programs to protect workers and provide training / certification for insecticides, fungicides and rodenticide chemicals.	Uses of insecticides, fungicides and rodenticides must comply with EPA regulations and the directions on the label of the chemical. Appropriate personnel must be trained.
(Public Law. 80-104; 7 U.S.C. § 136 et seq.)	1910: Federal Insecticide Act 1947: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Ro 1964: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Ro 1972: Federal Environmental Pesticide Contr 1975: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Ro 1978: Federal Pesticide Act of 1978; P.L. 95- 1980: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Ro 1988: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Ro 1990: Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and T 1991: Food, Agriculture, Conservation and T 1996: Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 2004: Pesticide Registration Improvement Ac	denticide Act Amendments; P.L. 88-305 fol Act (FEPCA); P.L. 92-516 denticide Act Extension; P.L. 94-140 396 denticide Act Amendments; P.L. 96-539 denticide,1988 Amendments; P.L. 100-532 frade Act of 1990; P.L. 101-624 rade 1991 Amendments; P.L. 102-237 1996; P.L. 104-170 ct (PRIA) of 2003; P.L. 108-199
Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public.Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. Chapter 35)	Governs the way in which the public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management are managed	Provide for protection of the scenic, scientific, historic and ecologic values of federal lands and for public involvement in their management.
Federal Power Act (FPA) of 1920	Effectively coordinate the development of hydroelectric projects in the United States.	Pertains to the development of hydroelectric projects in the United States.
Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949	Gives GSA responsibility for acquiring and using Federally owned and leased office buildings and space.	Real estate transactions must comply with all applicable Federal, State and local environmental laws and regulations. (41 CFR 101)
Federal Records Act of 1950 (44 U.S.C. chapters 29, 31 and 33)	Controls maintenance and disposal of government documents with historical value.	Records must be kept according to Federal, State and local laws and regulations. Identify potentially affected documents (e.g., in buildings being disposed of) and address in NEPA review per applicable regulations. (36 CFR 1222, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, and 1238).
Federal Urban Land Use Act of 1997 (40 U.S.C. §§ 901-905)	It is the purpose of this subchapter to promote more harmonious intergovernmental relations and to encourage sound planning, zoning, and land use practices by prescribing uniform policies and procedures.	The Administrator shall acquire, use, and dispose of land in urban areas in order that urban land transactions entered into for the General Services Administration or on behalf of other Federal agencies shall, to the greatest extent practicable, be

SUSTAINABILI	TY & ENVIRONMENTAL FEDERAL L	EGAL REQUIREMENTS
Environmental Law	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
		consistent with zoning and land-use practices and shall be made to the greatest extent practicable in accordance with planning and development objectives of the local governments and local planning agencies concerned.
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934, amended in 1946	Requires consultation with Fish and Wildlife Service on actions impacting stream modifications.	Study potential impacts on surrounding streams. Consult with Fish and Wildlife Service as needed.
Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 to RCRA  (Public Law 98-616; 42 U.S.C. § 6924 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 260.1 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 280.10 et seq.)	Bans hazardous wastes from land disposal. More stringent hazardous waste management standards and a comprehensive underground storage tank (UST) program; requires reporting of installation of tanks, suspected releases, and confirmed releases to authorities. Recordkeeping and insurance required.	Disposal of hazardous material requires proper disposal; disposal of hazardous waste into landfills is illegal. Underground storage tanks must follow EPA protocols.
Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMTA) of 1975, amended 1990 (Public Law 93-933; 49 USC §§ 5101-5127)	Regulates the transportation of certain hazardous materials.	All hazardous materials shipped from agency facilities must be properly labeled, correctly packaged, and transported by an approved shipper.
Indoor Radon Abatement Act (IRAA) of 1988 (15 U.S.C. Chapter 53, Subchapter III)	Establish state programs and provide technical assistance, Conduct radon surveys of schools and federal buildings. Establish training centers and a proficiency program for firms offering radon services. Develop a citizen's guide to radon, and develop model construction standards.	Buildings need sampled and monitored for radon.
Lacey Act of 1900 (16 U.S.C. §§ 3371-3378)	Protects both plants and wildlife by creating civil and criminal penalties for a wide array of violations including the trade in wildlife, fish, and plants that have been illegally taken, transported or sold.	This may be applied to materials during time of construction. Or if wildlife or plants are impacted by the buildings day-to-day operation.
Lead Contamination Control Act (LCCA) of 1988 (Public Law 100-572 and 113-21; U.S.C. Title 42, Chapter 6A, Subchapter XII, Part F, § 300j-21)	Reduce lead exposure and the health risks associated with it by reducing lead levels in drinking water at schools and child care centers.	GSA does have child care centers at several facilities.
Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) of 1991	Controls concentration of lead and copper in drinking water.	Sample and test lead and copper concentrations in drinking water.  Drinking water must remain safe to

Last Updated: 08/16/2013

SUSTAINABILI	TY & ENVIRONMENTAL FEDERAL L	EGAL REQUIREMENTS
Environmental Law	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
(40 CFR Part 141 Subpart E and I)		drink.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 U.S.C. §§ 703-712)	Enforces international conventions for the protection of migratory birds and game animals. It unlawful without a waiver to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill or sell birds listed therein ("migratory birds").	A construction project may have delays if a bird on the migratory lists nests and lay eggs on a construction site.
The National Contingency Plan (NCP) (42 U.S.C. § 9605)	Developed by EPA and addresses the responsibilities, organization, preparedness, and response to releases of oil and hazardous	The act regulates the shipping, marking, labeling, placarding, and record keeping requirements for hazardous materials listed in 49 CFR
National Environmental Education Act (NEEA) of 1990 (Public Law 101-619; 20 U.S.C. § 5508)	substances.  Requires EPA to provide national leadership to increase environmental literacy. Other laws were created from this Act to address grants, applications, and training (Public Law 113-21: 20 U.S.C. Chapter 65 and 45 U.S.C. § 917).	172.101. Staff and tenants need to be made aware of consequences and impacts by ones actions to the near and global environment and the affect on limited resources; thus sustainability.
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (Public Law 91-190; 42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.)	Requires government agencies to consider and document environmental impacts during project planning.	Consider impacts on the quality of the human environment, be guided by national policy. (40 CFR 1500-1508)
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (Public Law 89-665; 16 U.S.C. § 470 et seq.)	Requires agencies to identify historic properties subject to effect by their actions, and to consult with State Historic Preservation Officer and others about alternatives and mitigation. Legislation intended to preserve historical and archaeological sites in the United States of America through a process known as Section 106 Review.	Conduct surveys and valuations to identify historic properties, and determine potential effects. Consult, execute and implement agreements, (36 CFR 800.; see also 36 CFR 60, 61, 65, 68)
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990  (Public Law 101-601; 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013)	Return Native American "cultural items" to lineal descendants and culturally affiliated Indian tribes.	Cultural respect and knowledgeable of the law.
Noise Control Act of 1972  (Public Law 92-574; 42 U.S.C. § 4901-4918)  Occupational Safety and	Established that federal agencies, when engaged in an activity resulting in the emission of noise, should comply with federal, state, interstate, and local requirements respecting the control and abatement of noise to the same extent as private entities.  Requires agencies to furnish a place of	The Act established mechanisms of setting emission standards for virtually every source of noise, including motor vehicles, certain types of heating, ventilation, and airconditioning (HVAC) equipment and major appliances.  Identify potential hazards within
Health Act (OSHA) of 1970	employment that is free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to	facilities and respond with appropriate actions.

SUSTAINABILI	TY & ENVIRONMENTAL FEDERAL L	EGAL REQUIREMENTS
Environmental Law	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
(29 U.S.C. § 651)	cause death or serious physical harm to employees; 29 CFR 1910.96.	
Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) of 1970  (Public Law 101-508; 45 U.S.C. § 13101 et seq.)	Requires the Federal government to reduce the amount of pollution through cost-effective changes in production, operation, and raw materials use.	Utilize pollution prevention and waste stream reduction strategies during acquisition and disposal of products and services. Where possible, incorporate products with recycled content in the construction and remodeling of facilities.
Public Buildings Act [Elliot- Fernald Act] of 1926	Provides GSA mandate to acquire and manage lands and buildings.	When acquiring, managing and disposing of land/buildings, GSA must comply with all Federal, State and local environmental laws and regulations.
Public Buildings Amendments of 1972	Permits GSA to enter into purchase contracts to acquire space.	When acquiring space, GSA must comply with all Federal, State and local environmental laws and regulations.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 1976	Regulates hazardous and solid waste activities, and underground storage tanks (USTs).	Proper disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Requirements for underground storage tanks
(Public Law 94-580; 42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq.)	Subtitle A: General Provisions Subtitle B: Office of Solid Waste; Authorities of the Administrator Subtitle C: "Cradle to Grave" requirements Subtitle D: Non-hazardous Solid Wastes Subtitle E: Department of Commerce responsibilities Subtitle F: Federal responsibilities Subtitle G: Miscellaneous provisions Subtitle H: Research, Development, Demonstration and Information Subtitle I: Underground Storage Tanks	
Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. § 401, 403, 407)	Its a misdemeanor to discharge refuse matter of any kind into the navigable waters, or tributaries of the United States without a permit. It is also a misdemeanor to excavate, fill, or alter the course, condition, or capacity of any port, harbor, channel, or other areas within the reach of the Act without a permit.	Affects construction projects along navigable waters, without a permit. It is illegal to discharge into waters without a permit.
Rural Development Policy [Act]  (Public Law 113-21; 7 U.S.C. § 2204b-1)	A nationwide rural development program using the services of executive branch departments and agencies, including, but not limited to, the agencies, bureaus, offices, and services of the Department of Agriculture, in coordination with rural development programs of State and local governments.	Improving conditions in the farmlands. Such as with infrastructure projects.
Safe Drinking Water Act	Sets standards for drinking water quality	Analyze existing water quality and

SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENTAL FEDERAL LEGAL REQUIREMENTS		
Environmental Law	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
(SDWA) of 1974	and regulates activities affecting drinking water supplies.	potential impacts on it. (40 CFR 141)
(Public Law 93-523; 42 U.S.C. § 300f)		
Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act ["the Brownfields Law"] of 2002	Real property where the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.	Consideration of Brownfield locations.
(Public Law 107-118)	The act provides funds to assess and clean up brownfields and clarifies CERCLA liability protections.	
Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 6901– 6992k)	Amended by RCRA; see RCRA	See RCRA
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)	See CERCLA; Requires plans for clean- up of contaminated sites, and disclosure to public of hazardous materials and processes.	Phase I and possible Phase II remediation studies. (40 CFR 373) Cleanup activities possible.
Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) of 1976	Regulates specific chemical substances, including PCBs and asbestos.	Manage asbestos in place and abate damaged asbestos.  Develop/maintain inventory of all PCB
(Public Law 94-469; 15 U.S.C. (C. 53) 2601-2692)		containing items. Dispose of PCBs at a TSCA approved facility.
Universal Waste Rule (40 CFR part 273)	Collection and management of batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, and bulbs	Collect and management proper disposal of these items.
, ,	(lamps)	

The following laws were evaluated but not included in the list above:

- Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act 1984
- Asbestos School Hazard Detection and Control Act of 1980
- Atomic Energy Act (AEA) of 1946
- Atomic Energy Act of 1954
- Aviation Safety and Noise Abatement Act of 1979
- Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-583)
- Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-128)
- Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-419; 7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.); includes current authority for the following three major Farm Service Agency (FSA) farm loan programs: farm ownership loans, farm operating loans, and emergency disaster loans.
- Farmland Protection and Policy Act (FPPA) of 1981 (7 U.S.C. § 4201)
- Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act ["Nongame Act"] of 1980 (Public Law 96-366; 16 U.S.C. 2901-2911)
- Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (the Magnuson Stevens Act)

- Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996 amended the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act; protect infants and children from pesticides in food and water and from indoor exposure
- Freedom of Information Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-487)
- Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act of 1971 (Title 42, Chapter 63, Subchapter IV, §4831); applies to lead paint on cooking, drinking, or eating utensils
- Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) of 1972; first act of Congress to call specifically for an ecosystem approach to natural resource management. Marine mammals include, but not limited to: seals, whales, dolphins, walruses, polar bears, and sea otters.
- Medical Waste Tracking Act of 1988
- Mineral Leasing Act
- National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588); management of renewable resources on national forest lands.
- Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA)
- Ocean Dumping Ban Act of 1988
- Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 (Public Law 101-380); mitigate and prevent civil liability for future oil spills off the coast.
- Pollution Prevention Packaging Act 1970
- Residential Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X)
- Resource Recovery Act of 1970; Established a major research program, run by the EPA, to develop new and innovative ways of dealing with solid waste
- Shore Protection Act (SPA) of 1988 (33 U.S.C. §2601 et seq.); prohibits the transportation of municipal or commercial waste within coastal waters by a vessel without a permit
- Shoreline Erosion Control Demonstration Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-251; 42 U.S.C. 1962d-5); establish a program to develop and demonstrate innovative technologies to combat shoreline erosion, and for other purposes.
- Shoreline Erosion Protection Act of 1965 (33 U.S.C.A. § 426g)
- Sikes Act of 1960 (16 USC 670a-670o); planning, development and maintenance of fish and wildlife resources on military reservations
- Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977
- Uranium Mill-Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-542; 16 USC 1271-1287)
- The Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88–577)

SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENTAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS		
Executive Order	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
EO 11514: Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality; 03/05/1970	Requires agencies to monitor, evaluate, and control activities so as to protect and enhance the quality of the environment; and as amended by EO 11991, May 24, 1977	PBS must analyze all of its activities and their impacts on the surrounding environment.
EO 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment; 05/13/1971	Requires agencies to identify, evaluate and protect historic properties under their ownership or control.	Same requirements as National Historic Preservation Act.

SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENTAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS		
<b>Executive Order</b>	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
EO 11988: Floodplain management; 05/24/1977	Reduce the risk of flood loss, to minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health and welfare, and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains.	PBS must analyze all of its activities and their impacts on the surrounding environment, in this case floodplains.
EO 11990: Protection of Wetlands; 05/24/1977	Requires agencies to minimize destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands.	Delineate wetlands, pursue alternatives and mitigation to minimize loss.
EO 12072: Federal Space Management; 08/16/1978	Requires GSA to meet certain criteria, including consideration of socio-economic, environmental, and cultural criteria (for meeting space needs in urban areas).	Consider socioeconomic, cultural effects as well as impacts on the natural and built environment
EO 12088, Federal Compliance With Pollution Control Standards, 10/13/1978; As amended by EO 12580, January 23, 1987 - Superfund Implementation	Section 22 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2621), Section 313 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1323), Section 1447 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended by the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-6), Section 118 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7418(b)), Section 4 of the Noise Control Act of 1972 (42 U.S.C. 4903), Section 6001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6961), and Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, and to ensure Federal compliance with applicable pollution control standards	Compliance with pollution control standards.
EO 12114: Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions; 01/04/1979	Requires Federal agencies to comply with NEPA with respect to the environment outside of the United States, its territories and possessions.	Must complete NEPA before GSA initiates any action/project outside the boundaries of the United States.
EO 12372: Intergovern- mental Review of Federal Programs; 07/14/1982	Requires Federal agencies to provide for review of its actions by State and local elected officials.	Consult State and local governments where necessary and required.
EO 12580: Superfund Implementation, January 23, 1987; as amended by EO 12777, October 18, 1991, EO 13016, August 28, 1996, and amended by EO 13286, February 28, 2003	The National Contingency Plan ("the NCP"), shall provide for a National Response Team ("the NRT") composed of representatives of appropriate Federal departments and agencies for national planning and coordination of preparedness and response actions, and regional response teams as the regional counterpart to the NRT for planning and coordination of regional preparedness and response actions.  Revoked by: EO 13148, April 21, 2000	The requirement of the National Contingency Plan.
requirements and policies for		

SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENTAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS		
<b>Executive Order</b>	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
Federal agencies for ozone- depleting substances; 04/21/1993		
EO 12844: Federal use of Alternative fueled vehicles; 04/21/1993	Revoked in part by: EO 12974, September 29, 1995; Superseded by: EO 13031, December 13, 1996	
EO 12845: Requiring agencies to purchase energy efficient computer equipment; 04/21/1993:	Revoked by: EO 13123, June 3, 1999	
EO 12852: President's Council on Sustainable Development; 06/29/1993	Revoked by: EO 13138, September 30, 1999	
EO 12856: Federal Compliance With Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements; 08/03/1993	Revoked by: EO 13148, April 21, 2000	
EO 12873: Federal acquisition, recycling, and waste prevention; 10/20/1993	Revoked by: EO 13101, September 14, 1998	
EO 12898: Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low- Income Populations; 02/11/1994	Requires Federal agencies to identify and address any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.	Conduct social impact analyses, identify potentially affected populations, involve them in Agency decisions where appropriate.
EO 12902: Energy efficiency and water conservation at Federal facilities; 03/8/1994	Revoked by: EO 13123, June 3, 1999	
EO 12965: Further Amendment to Executive Order No. 12852; 06/27/1995	Nullified by virtue of the Council being abolished by EO 13138, September 30, 1999.	
EO 12969: Federal acquisition and community right-to-know; 08/08/1995	Revoked by: EO 13148, April 21, 2000	
EO 12980: Further Amendment to Executive Order No. 12852, as Amended; 11/17/1995	Nullified by virtue of the Council being abolished by EO 13138, September 30, 1999.	
EO 13006, Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in Our Nation's Central Cities; 05/21/1996	The Federal Government shall utilize and maintain, wherever operationally appropriate and economically prudent, historic properties and districts, especially those located in central business areas.	Use and maintain historic buildings located in central business areas.
EO 13007: Indian sacred sites; 05/24/1996	Requires Federal agencies to avoid, where possible, impeding access to or physically damaging Indian sacred sites.	Consult with Indian Tribes prior to agency decision/action to identify possible impacts. Respect confidentiality of information on sacred sites.
EO 13045: Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks; 04/21/1997	Federal agencies shall make it a high priority to identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children and shall ensure that its policies, programs, activities, and	Analyze the environmental and safety risks to children and child care centers. Minimize and eliminate any significant environmental and safety risks impacting child care centers.

SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENTAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS		
<b>Executive Order</b>	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
	standards address risks to children that result from environmental health or safety risks.	
EO 13058: Protecting Federal Employees and the Public From Exposure to Tobacco Smoke in the Federal Workplace	Establish a smoke-free environment for Federal employees and the public visiting or using Federal facilities. Smoking of tobacco products is prohibited in all interior space owned, rented, or leased by the Federal Government, and in any outdoor areas in front of air intake ducts and doors.	Protect the public and anyone who enters a federal building from second hand smoke.
EO 13101: Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition; 09/14/1998	Requires Federal agencies to implement waste prevention and recycling programs while also requiring agencies to acquire environmentally preferable products and services.	Revoked by: EO 13423, Jan. 26, 2007
EO 13112: Invasive Species; 02/03/1999	Requires Federal agencies to identify actions that affect the status of invasive species. Federal agencies must prevent the introduction of invasive species and control any existing populations.	Analyze current agency actions for any impacts on invasive species populations. Where possible, mitigate the spread of any invasive species populations.
EO 13123: Greening the Government Through Efficient Energy Management; 06/03/1999	Requires Federal agencies to improve energy management in order to save taxpayer's money and reduce emissions.	Revoked by: EO 13423, Jan. 26, 2007
EO 13148: Greening the Government through Leadership in Environmental Management; 04/21/2000	Requires Federal agencies to develop and implement environmental management strategies for their agency activities.	Revoked by: EO 13423, Jan. 26, 2007
EO 13149: Greening the Government Through Federal Fleet and Transportation Efficiency; 4/21/2000	Goals: Sec. 201. Environmental Management. Sec. 202. Environmental Compliance. Sec. 203. Right-to-Know and Pollution Prevention. Sec. 204. Release Reduction: Toxic Chemicals. Sec. 205. Use Reduction: Toxic Chemicals and Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants. Sec. 206. Reductions in Ozone-Depleting Substances. Sec. 207. Environmentally and Economically Beneficial Landscaping.	Revoked by: EO 13423, Jan. 26, 2007
EO 13186: Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds; 01/10/2001	Requires Federal agencies to analyze and mitigate any negative agency impacts on surrounding migratory bird populations.	Must establish a MOU with Fish and Wildlife Service if agency negatively impacts migratory bird populations through various agency actions/projects.
EO 13221: Energy Efficient Standby Power Devices; 07/31/2001	Requires Federal agencies to purchase equipment that uses energy efficient standby power devices.	Must purchase and use equipment with energy efficient standby power devices that use 1 watt of energy or less when not in use.
EO 13327: Federal Real Property Asset Management: EO 13423: Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation	Requires Federal agencies to incorporate Environmental Management Systems into asset plans.  Instructs Federal agencies to conduct their environmental, transportation, and energy-related activities under the law	Must include environmental considerations in the agency's asset business plans.  Requires Federal agencies to lead by example in advancing the nation's energy security, environmental

SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENTAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS		
<b>Executive Order</b>	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
Management; 01/24/2007	in support of their respective missions in an environmentally, economically and fiscally sound, integrated, continuously improving, efficient, and sustainable manner.  The Order sets goals in the following areas:  • energy efficiency • acquisition • renewable energy • toxic chemical reduction	<ul> <li>performance, and to meet conservation and efficiency goals.</li> <li>sustainable buildings</li> <li>electronics stewardship</li> <li>fleets</li> <li>water conservation</li> </ul>
	recycling	water conservation
EO 13514: Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance; 10/05/2009	Expands on EO 13423 and adds language on greenhouse gas emissions.	Requires that Federal agencies improve energy and water efficiency and management, and decrease greenhouse gas emissions.

The following Executive Orders were evaluated but not included in the list above:

- EO 12630: Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights; 03/15/1988
- EO 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review; 09/30/1993
- EO 12904: Commission for Environmental Cooperation, Commission for Labor Cooperation, Border Environment Cooperation Commission, and North American Development Bank; 03/16/1994
- EO 12915: Federal implementation of the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation; 05/13/1994
- EO 12916: Implementation of the Border Environment Cooperation Commission and the North American Development Bank; 05/13/1994
- EO 12948: Amendment to Executive Order No. 12898; 01/30/1995
- EO 12962: Recreational fisheries; 06/07/1995
- EO 12986: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources; 01/18/1996
- EO 12995: Amendment to Executive Order No. 12873; 03/25/1996
- EO 12996: Management and general public use of the National Wildlife Refuge System: 3/25/1996
- EO 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use; 05/18/2001: Mandate for federal agencies to prepare a Statement of Energy Effects when undertaking certain agency actions; this applies when results need published in the Federal Register.

SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS			
Industry Standard	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications	
<b>American Society for Testing</b>	American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)		
ASTM E1527-05: "Standard	Phase I Environmental Site Assessment	1	
Practice for Environmental	Process (Phase I ESA). All Appropriate	hazardous substances, Phase I	
Site Assessments: Phase I	Inquiry (AAI)	investigation will be implemented.	
Environmental Site			
Assessment Process"			

SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS		
Industry Standard	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
ASTM E1528-06: "Standard Practice for Limited Environmental Due Diligence: Transaction Screen Process"	Conduct a transaction screen for a parcel of commercial real estate where the user wishes to conduct limited environmental due diligence (that is, less than a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment).	Conduct preliminary back ground assessment of a property prior to purchase
ASTM E1903-11: "Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase II Environmental Site Assessment Process	a more detailed investigation involving chemical analysis for hazardous substances and/or petroleum hydrocarbons.	If a site is considered contaminated, a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) may be conducted, if the property is being considered for purchase. An ESA will occur is GSA owns the property.
ASTM E2114-08: "Standard Terminology for Sustainability Relative to the Performance of Buildings"	Terminology consists of terms and definitions pertaining to sustainable development and, in particular, to sustainability relative to the performance of buildings.	Standard terminology requirements.
ASTM E2432-11: "Standard Guide for General Principles of Sustainability Relative to Buildings"	Every building and building product has environmental, economic, and social impacts. These impacts occur at all lifecycle stages in multiple ways and on local, regional, and global scales. It is imperative to understand the nature of these impacts and their relationship to the general principles of sustainability in order to address the opportunities and challenges they present in buildings.	Evaluate the content of products so as to meet Guiding Principle requirements as outline in the High Performance Green Building Guidance; as utilized in LEED.
ASTM E2600-10: "Standard Guide for Vapor Encroachment Screening on Property Involved in Real Estate Transactions"	Guide is intended for use on a voluntary basis by parties who wish to conduct a Vapor Encroachment Screening (VES) on a parcel of real estate to determine if a VEC is identified for the target property (TP) (that is, the presence or likely presence of COC vapors in the subsurface of the TP caused by the release of vapors from contaminated soil and/or groundwater either on or near the TP as identified by the Tier 1 or Tier 2 procedures in this guide).	Prescreening method to determine if harmful or toxic vapors are present underground of a property being considered for purchase.
American Society of Heating,	Refrigerating, and Air-conditioning Engine	, , ,
ASHRAE Standard 55- 2010; Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy	Specifies the combinations of indoor space environment and personal factors that will produce thermal environmental conditions acceptable to 80% or more of the occupants within a space.	Ensure indoor thermal conditions are at an acceptable level. Regularly service and balance all HVAC equipment.
ASHRAE Standard 62.1- 2010; Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality	Specifies minimum ventilation rates and indoor air quality that will be acceptable to human occupants and are intended to minimize the potential for adverse	Adequately ventilate building. Regularly service and balance all HVAC equipment.

SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS		
Industry Standard	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
	health effects.	
ASHRAE Standard 189.1- 2011; Standard for the Design of High- Performance, Green Buildings	Section 4 Administration and Enforcement Section 5 Site Sustainability Section 6 Water Use Efficiency Section 7 Energy Efficiency Section 8 Indoor Environmental Quality Section 9 The Buildings Impact on the Atmosphere, Materials and Resources	Helps meets the requirements of the High Performance and Sustainable Buildings Guidance and Memorandum of Understanding to comply with federal regulations and achieve sustainability goals. This mirrors LEED requirements.
International Standard Organ		
ISO 14000	Family of standards related to environmental management ISO 14001 Environmental management syste ISO 14004 Environmental management syste systems and support techniques ISO 14015 Environmental assessment of site ISO 14020 series (14020 to 14025) Environm ISO 14030 discusses post production enviror ISO 14031 Environmental performance evaluation 14040 series (14040 to 14049), Life Cycliproduction planning and environment goal series ISO 14050 terms and definitions. ISO 14062 discusses making improvements and ISO 14063 Environmental communication-Guilso 14064 Measuring, quantifying, and reduction 14064 Measuring, quantifying, and reduction 14064 Measuring in 14064 Measurin	ems - General guidelines on principles, as and organizations mental labels and declarations mental assessment ration-Guidelines le Assessment, LCA, discusses pre- tting. to environmental impact goals. hidelines and examples sing Greenhouse Gas emissions. I for both 14000 and 9000 series standards
ISO 14001: 2004, Environmental management systems (EMS) - Requirements with guidance for use	Criteria and framework for an environmental management system based on a Plan [establish objectives and processes required] -Do [implement the processes] -Check [measure and monitor the processes and report results] -Act [take action to improve performance of EMS based on results] outline.	The process behind: Environmental policy, environmental aspects assessment, Legal Requirements, Objectives and targets, Organization, training, communication, Documentation and Records Control, Operational Controls (Environmental Procedures), Emergency Preparedness and Response, Monitoring and Measurement, Regulatory Compliance Review, Nonconformance and corrective and preventive action.
ISO 50001:2011, Energy management systems (EnMS) - Requirements with guidance for use	The standard specifies the requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining and improving an energy management system, whose purpose is to enable an organization to follow a systematic approach in achieving continual improvement of energy performance, including energy efficiency, energy security, energy use and consumption.	The process behind monitoring energy usage and energy sustainability objectives.

SUSTAINABILITY & ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS		
Industry Standard	Formal Requirements	PBS Operational Implications
U.S. Green Building Council	(USGBC), Leadership in Energy & Environ	mental Design (LEED)
2009 (ver. 3) Edition, LEED Reference Guide for Green Building Design and Construction	Reference Guide outlining requirements necessary to achieve LEED credits for new construction.	To achieve sustainable design, energy and water conservation measures, and environmental compliance for new construction.
2009 (ver. 3) Edition, LEED Reference Guide for Green Building Operations & Maintenance	Reference Guide outlining requirements necessary to achieve LEED credits for existing buildings and operational maintenance.	To achieve sustainable design, energy and water conservation measures, and environmental compliance for existing buildings.
2009 (ver. 3) Edition, LEED Reference Guide for Green Interior Design and Construction	Reference Guide outlining requirements necessary to achieve LEED credits for interior construction.	To achieve sustainable design, energy and water conservation measures, and environmental compliance for interior renovation and remodeling.
2013 (ver. 4) approved in July 2013, launch planned for the fall of 2013		